

# ISRAEL, EGYPT AGREE TO MEET ON SUPPLIES FOR 3rd ARMY, TRUCE

U.S., Russia  
clash over  
U.N. force

Non-military convoy to be sent

WASHINGTON. — Israel and Egypt have agreed to send military officers to a joint meeting to arrange for a convoy of non-military supplies for Egypt's beleaguered Third Army and discuss the cease-fire situation, the State Department said yesterday.

The U.S. acted as go-between to arrange the first official encounter between Egyptians and Israelis, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said in a statement.

The Egyptians are understood to have appealed to the Americans to help them find a solution to the problem of their Third Army and the Americans were prepared to use their

good offices, both for humanitarian reasons and as a move that would lead to Israel-Egypt talks.)

The U.S. kept the Soviet Union informed of its activities, the State Department said.

The State Department said: "As a result of our good offices" Egypt and Israel had agreed to meet "on the ground" to discuss implementing the cease-fire. The agreement "specifically" would permit a convoy of non-military supplies to the Egyptian Third Army which is located on the east bank and that there would be both United Nations and Red Cross personnel involved.

## Convoys on way

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Two convoys with supplies of food, water and medications, one from Cairo, and the other from Ismailia, were on their way late last night, one to the Egyptian Third Army on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, and the other to Suez town, according to Arab sources.

This followed a meeting yesterday between Israel and Egyptian officers, somewhere in the central sector of the Suez Canal area.

One of the convoys was due to cross the Canal in the central sector, which is under control of Israel forces, and to proceed southward to the encircled Egyptian positions.

Mediterranean forces still under special orders

## U.S. 'reduces' the general alert

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Defense Department yesterday cancelled the general alert for virtually all of America's armed forces except those stationed in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The alert was ordered late on Wednesday when it appeared that the Russians were about to send a large force to the Middle East.

The overseas forces left on alert yesterday included about 300,000 ground troops in Europe, mainly in West Germany, and about 30,000 men stationed in the Mediterranean with the Sixth Fleet.

President Nixon said at a news conference on Friday that the confrontation between the two super-powers last week was the most tense since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Full report of Nixon press conference on Page 5.

Mr. Nixon said the outlook for a permanent peace in the Middle East was better than at any time

in the last 20 years because the two super-powers had agreed to use their influence to try to obtain a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. The U.S. expected to participate in a U.N. observer force in the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon said the U.S. and the Soviet Union were able to avoid a confrontation because he and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev understood each other and because of their earlier movement towards détente.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union said yesterday that the U.S. action in alerting its armed forces was an attempt to intimidate the Russians and did not serve to promote better international relations.

A Soviet statement said the U.S. explanation for the alert was "absurd." It did not, however, specifically deny that Soviet troops were placed on alert, as Washington had claimed.

The news agency said it had been authorized to give the statement, which was one of the most critical expressions the Soviets war.

have directed at the U.S. recently. Mr. Brezhnev referred indirectly to the alert in a speech on Friday, when he said that "certain elements" had been artificially drumming up sentiment "with all kinds of fantastic rumors" about Soviet intentions in the Middle East. Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviets had sent representatives to the Middle East to observe the cease-fire.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and French Ambassador Jacques Vimeont are believed to have discussed latest Middle East developments at a meeting in Moscow yesterday.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense Mr. James Schlesinger, told newsmen on Friday that an alert of certain airborne troops in Russia, plus some other military and diplomatic indicators, caused the U.S. to place all of its forces at the ready.

Observers in London said that despite Moscow's angry reaction, the détente with Washington had apparently survived the Middle East war. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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## ALL QUIET ON ALL THE FRONTS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

VIV. — Both the southern and northern fronts were quiet yesterday, the army spokesman said.

Observers, accompanied by liaison officers, have established a no-man's land between the Egyptian and Israeli fronts. Elements of the Egyptian Third Army, encircled in the part of the Suez Canal, establish a corridor to the inner cover of tank and fire, the Egyptians attempt to destroy the Little Bitter Lake and a new one across the mouth of Port Suez. The Israeli also took part in the shelling of the Egyptians. The oped at nightfall.

All practical purposes, the army east of the Canal is not considered impossible to get through. How the Third Army is believed to be supplied with victuals, was not clear.

Some of the Egyptian bands of the Egyptians are to make their way to the bank at some parts of the Canal.

There have been some clashes, but the bands have surrendered a fight. Some of the Egyptian had in their possession leaflets advising them to leave the area and to return to their positions earlier.

Troops on the west bank of the Suez Canal, however, did not enter the town. It is believed that 10,000 out of 15,000 Egyptians

are still there, mainly workers in the refineries and petrochemical plants. It is also understood that the civilian administration has been operating unhindered. "We have been able to help them in some minor ways when they have asked for assistance," the military spokesman said. Israeli troops are stationed west of the refineries up to Adabiya — where the U.N. has established an observation post.

Chief Shlomo Gazit, representing the Israel Defense Forces, met yesterday with Major General Ennio Silavus, head of the U.N. observers, near the Egyptian front line to discuss relations with the U.N. representatives. It is understood that General Silavus was given all the assistance he requested.

Israel sent 200 doses of blood and 200 of plasma to Ras Sudar on Friday, and warden it over to the Red Cross, which was to take it across the cease-fire lines to the Egyptian Third Army. The blood had been requested on Thursday.

The Post's Arab Affairs Reporter writes: Fifteen U.N. observer teams yesterday took up positions on both sides of the Suez Canal — nine on the western side, and the other six on the eastern. Other U.N. observers yesterday accompanied contingents of the newly-established UNEF (U.N. Emergency Force) which took up posts between the sides, mainly in the southern sector of the Canal area.

The U.N. Observers and UNEF were functioning under command of General Silavus, who has moved his operational headquarters from Jerusalem to Cairo.

## U.S. raps Nato for hedging

WASHINGTON. — The Middle East war and the U.S. military alert last Thursday have strained relations between the U.S. and Nato, with the U.S. on Friday criticizing its allies for dissociating themselves from the American backing for Israel.

The situation was highlighted on Friday when State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey sharply told America's 10 Nato allies that protection of U.S. interests in the Middle East is their responsibility too.

(Only Portugal among the Nato allies is cooperating with the U.S. effort to Israel while the other countries have refused to allow the landing of Israel-bound American planes for refueling or the shipment of supplies, claiming they are "neutral.")

The U.S. attitude was expressed by McCloskey after he was asked by a West German correspondent regarding a report that the West German government had openly said it would not permit deliveries of supplies from U.S. bases in Germany. "Our view," McCloskey replied, "is that the maintenance of the military balance and the establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East — which our rearmament of Israel is all about — is just as much in the vital interest of West Germany and other Nato allies as it is in the interest of the U.S."

The spokesman said the problem could not only be regarded from a bilateral point of view but concerns questions being of interest to the whole alliance. He said that a talk between Bonn's Ambassador in Washington, Berndt von Staden and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Friday was held in a "friendly spirit."

McCloskey added: "We have been in a very critical period which has affected in many ways all of us — ourselves and our allies in Western Europe. We are struck by the number of our allies going to some lengths to separate themselves publicly from us. This raises the question for us as to how that action on their part can be squared with what Europeans have often referred to as the indivisibility between us on the matter of security."

McCloskey said that "emphatically" there have been consultations on the Middle East situation within the Nato Council. When a reporter suggested that the fear of an oil cut-off for Western Europe prompted the Nato allies to dissociate themselves from the U.S. support of Israel, McCloskey replied that "it is not entirely clear" what the Europeans' motivations were but noted that "we are conscious how an oil embargo affects Europe."

"We have often reviewed with European nations the issue of an oil embargo," he continued. "Here we found ourselves in a situation of some tension with the Soviet Union and we would have appreciated more unified support for the position we had to take."

At his news conference on Friday, (Continued on page 4, col. 4)

## 'Europe would have frozen without oil'

WASHINGTON. — President Nixon partly justified the European position in the Middle East conflict by noting that Europe gets 80 per cent of its oil from the Arab countries and "would have frozen to death" if the crisis were not solved.

Referring to a State Department statement that Europe "hasn't been as cooperative as it might have been," the President pointed out Europe and Japan's almost total dependence on the Middle East for oil. The U.S. he said, only gets 10 per cent of its oil from the area.

But he called the threat of an oil cut-off "one of the major factors which gave enormous urgency to our efforts to settle this particular crisis."

## Hurt by L-bomb

FLORENCE (Reuters). — A letter bomb slightly injured a woman post office worker here yesterday as she franked an envelope, police said. The letter was addressed to a private resident in Milan.

## Israel holding 5,000 Arab war prisoners

TEL AVIV. — Israel is holding about 5,000 Arab prisoners of war of whom 30 Egyptians are being sent home today under Red Cross auspices, a military spokesman announced here last night.

The 30 Egyptians, all wounded, some severely, will fly to Cairo from Lod airport in a Red Cross plane following a request from the international body, Col. Nahman Karni told correspondents.

He said Israel hoped a similar arrangement would be made about wounded Israelis held by the Arab side, which as yet had not even submitted detailed lists of prisoners to the International Red Cross Committee.

Of the prisoners in Israeli hands, Israel had already submitted a list of 1,641 Egyptians, Syrians, Iraqis and Moroccans — 152 of them officers — to the International Committee. But there had been a delay, which he said he regretted, in processing the rest — something over 3,000, mainly Egyptians, taken on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

The list included 1,265 Egyptians, 354 Syrians, 17 Iraqis and five Moroccans.

Col. Karni added that in some cases on the west bank of the Canal both soldiers who had laid down their arms and civilians had been allowed to cross through the Israeli lines and go home. He put the number at hundreds rather than thousands.

This had meant a journey south past Ras el Adabiya on the Suez Gulf, then westward on the road to Cairo in order to avoid passing through a large tract of Israeli-held territory which had cut the route due west from Suez to the Egyptian capital, he said. (Prisoner stories — Page 2)

## Tanker strikes two mines

Jerusalem Post Staff

VIV. — Navy personnel all day yesterday to keep tanker Stris afloat after she was mined by the Egyptians during the war. The minefield apparently blocks the international waterway from the Red Sea to the Gulf, the Army spokesman said yesterday.

No notification of the mining was given by the Egyptians, who only announced at the start of the war that the Red Sea as well as the 50-mile zone off the shores of Egypt and Syria were "dangerous seas" — a phrase denoting that any vessel seen in the area could be fired upon.

The Stris has a crew of 40, some of them Israelis.

## Tension eases in Cairo, Damascus

By ANAN SAFADI

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Damascus yesterday enjoyed a breathing spell absence of fighting on the as with Israeli forces. It was in all advance positions as cease-fire was being implemented the arrival of U.N. forces at the battlefronts.

cease-fire was reported to 20,000 Egyptian troops to the Third Army from "stable surrender to the Israeli forces north of the Suez. The Egyptian Military command has desperately to surrender, preferring to the troops through diploma-

tic channels of the U.N. Security Council cease-fire resolution. Consequently, the cease-fire was believed to have saved Egyptian President Anwar Sadat from a total military defeat. It has saved Sadat's face by having Egypt maintain positions on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal despite Israel's large-scale bulge on the western side.

Meanwhile, the Egyptians over the weekend stepped up their talk about rehabilitating their strength. Cairo is intensively consulting with a number of Arab governments, presumably over a peace conference which is viewed as the only way Egypt can guarantee the benefits achieved from the cease-fire.

The Egyptian consultations were being coordinated with the Soviet Union. Vladimir Voznegodov, the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo, yesterday conferred with Sadat for the second time in as many days. (Continued on page 4, col. 1)

## Premier-designate named in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters). — The leader of Turkey's Social Democratic Republican People's Party, Mr. Bulent Ecevit, was named yesterday as Prime Minister-designate — but he faced a tough task in forming a new government.

## ATTENTION WRITERS!

Vice-president of top U.S. literary agency interested in potential books on Yom Kippur War. Contact immediately: Robin E. Dobbs, Hilton Hotel, Room 306, Tel Aviv.

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# U.S. arms transit to Israel upsets our balanced policy: Bonn

By BRIAN ARTHUR  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

The West German government is strongly hinting it will not support an official protest to Israel via West Germany until it was eventually to act when deliveries began.

A protest was made to U.S. Ambassador Frank Cass last week after Bonn said it had that Israeli vessels were being used to transport U.S. weapons to the North Sea port of Bremerhaven, the ocean supply point for American troops here. The information came from a North Sea newspaper. Bonn said the U.S. was loading operations on with West Germany's "policy" towards the Arabs in the Middle East conflict.

Israeli freighters left Bremerhaven for Israel with American and other heavy equipment last week but a third ship was turned away without loading following the West German protest.

German officials made a point of explaining that it is a "big difference" between deliveries carried out openly

## Kol protests at silence of Liberals

AVIV. — Tourism Minister independent Liberal Party an Moche Kol yesterday said protest to fellow Liberal West Germany Foreign Minister Walter Scheel over Bonn's refusal to the dispatch of U.S. military supplies to Israel from Germany.

Mr. Kol and Mr. Scheel are presidents of the Liberal Party. Mr. Kol wrote: "Instead of Israel you are seeking to do the U.S. from doing what could be doing yourselves." Minister told The Post of his disappointment at the silence of Liberal leaders, with exception of Britain's Jeremy Corbyn who made a spirited attack on the government's embargo.

He also understood that the Liberal have protested Social Democratic government policy.

Kol has not yet received personal appeals to Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Jusselt from Mr. Scheel.

Mr. Kol also noted that the Liberal Party is not to be a role of Chaim Weizmann and Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Lord Runciman that they realize that Israel must be a free state. They do not understand why they are not making it clear that their one-sided policy will enhance and Britain to play a role of political role in the Middle East.

## Organization's appeal

AVIV. — The World Organization of Jewish Underground Fighters and Concentration Survivors has appealed to Israeli organizations in Europe to support Israel through a ports.

## Jackson: U.S. should have moved faster to aid Israel

AVIV. — U.S. Senator Henry Jackson (Dem., Washington) said the Middle East war could have been much shorter had the government acted more quickly.

He said: "I think that my country will continue to extend Israel and that the cooperation we will continue." But, Jackson added, "I am disappointed the fact that the American

in a West German port and U.S. aircraft operations to Israel shielded from the public eye at American air bases in this country.

The aircraft activities were announced publicly by the U.S. Embassy here last Sunday, and Bonn knew about them during the previous week. But no public protest came from the West Germans until last Wednesday.

Bonn Government sources made clear that the "credibility" of West Germany's neutrality in the Middle East war was at stake as a result of the opening loading operations at Bremerhaven. "We had to make quite clear that our balanced policy," stated by Chancellor Willy Brandt in Israel last June and by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in the Arab countries, still stands," the official explained.

These sources indicated the Americans had previously explained that U.S. arms deliveries from West Germany would stop with the cease-fire. But instead, the shipments continued, leading to the strong West German demarche.

The Government here has since tried to play down the diplomatic flap by stating that the Americans had this right. Both West German and American officials have avoided detailed discussions of what rights the Americans have under their treaty arrangements with West Germany.

The official government spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, went so far on Friday as to say that Bonn could do no more than "request an end to arms deliveries, by pointing out our political interest in preserving our non-partisan stand in the Middle East conflict."

## No imposed accord says U.S. envoy

TEL AVIV. — The U.S. has gone on record in its opposition to an imposed settlement by any power on either of the parties in the Middle East conflict, the American Ambassador to Israel, Kenneth Keating, said in an Israel Radio interview yesterday.

Mr. Keating denied reports of a slow-down in the airlift of arms from the U.S. to Israel. Referring to the statement made by the U.S. Secretary of Defense on Friday, the ambassador noted that the airlift was continuing at the same rate of 20 flights a day as previously and that it would continue until sea transport took over from air transport in two to three weeks' time.

"These supplies are intended to preserve the military balance in the area," he said, adding that until now about 10,000 tons of supplies had been sent by the Americans.

In reply to another question, Mr. Keating said the U.S. had shown where it interests lie by defending the existence of Israel. On the other hand, "there will undoubtedly be differences between the U.S. and Israel from time to time, as there have been in the past."

## Israeli ship leaves Alabama with supplies

MOBILE, Alabama. — An Israeli freighter sailed from the Alabama state docks on Friday loaded with medium tanks, armored personnel carriers and motorized rocket launchers.

Army officials here refused to comment on the shipment.

At Newport News, Virginia, Israeli passenger planes were sighted on Friday at Langley Air Force Base by several sources, the Newport News "Daily Press" said yesterday. The planes, believed to be Boeing 720s of El Al, have been stripped of seats and galleys and converted to cargo craft, the paper said.

Media sources had previously identified the passenger planes as the main Israeli contribution to the U.S. airlift of supplies to Israel. This is the first sighting of the makeshift cargo planes in the U.S., the report said.

"Daily Press" photographer Buddy Norris was picked up near the flight line by security personnel while attempting to take a picture of the craft. Norris was released after voluntarily turning over the exposed film to military authorities, the newspaper said. Tight security measures continued at the base with reporters barred from areas within view of the flight line and hangars.

Langley, with other major military installations, was still on alert status late on Friday. (UPI, AP)



MAIL CALL. — The most popular man in any frontline unit is the one who distributes mail and parcels from home. The unit pictured here is in Sinai.

## El Al due to launch tourism drive

LOD AIRPORT. — El Al sales and promotion managers will be leaving shortly for Europe and the U.S. to launch a drive for the renewal of mass tourism to Israel, the company's spokesman said here Friday.

Potential tourists will be told that yesterday's battlefields and today's cease-fire lines are hundreds of kilometers from the heart of the country and from most tourist sites, he said.

El Al representatives abroad have expressed "cautious optimism" regarding the success of such a campaign, the spokesman said. He added that reports from 60 El Al offices abroad indicate that Jewish solidarity with Israel in the time of stress has led to a desire to visit here as well.

Last week a delegation of 50 Hadassah leaders arrived in Israel, and two large delegations, totaling 200 other American Jewish leaders, are expected this week.

The spokesman said that until all the foreign airlines resumed their flights to Israel (the first Lufthansa flight since the war began landed here yesterday), El Al will maintain its wartime emergency schedule. Thanks to this effort, El Al has managed to keep up most of the essential services performed in peacetime, he said.

Also scheduled to arrive this week are 1,700 volunteers, most of them young people who will serve in immigrant settlements for six months. (Nim)

## Sombre festival in Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — Id el-Fitr, the festival ending the Ramadan fast, came back from the front. He is not the same this year. Usually at this time, the streets are like a carnival, gardens crowded with frolicking children. At night, strings of coloured lights festoon the shops.

This year there is no festive atmosphere. The government has closed the public gardens. At night, Cairo is blacked out and police and civil defence guards patrol the streets, checking the passes of the few pedestrians who venture forth on business. "Cars with blinking, blue-painted headlights, feel their way in the darkness."

For many Egyptians, pride over initial Arab victories has been tempered by the realization that Egypt is paying a heavy toll in battle casualties.

Leaving against his car, a taxi driver remarked: "These people, looking haggard and ghastly, it's a shame. It should be jailed. It's a shame."

They should wait until the boys come back from the front. He watched a girl walk past with a tray of freshly baked cookies rich with butter, date paste, almonds and peanuts. "Eat it, I hope you get sick," the cabbie yelled at her.

A soldier jumped from a parked army truck, grabbed the tray from the frightened girl and threw the cookies to the ground. "We are fighting and you are stuffing yourselves with cookies," he shouted. A military policeman pushed through the gathering crowd and ordered the soldier to pay for the cookies. Reluctantly, he obeyed.

Not all Egyptians felt the same way. One bystander demanded of another why Id el-Fitr should not be celebrated. "Why should we go around looking glum? Why shouldn't children have new dresses and shoes?" he asked. "Soldiers are made to fight. They are either going to kill or get killed. That is war."



The O.C. Central Command, Aluf Yona Efrat, visits wounded soldiers at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital. At right is Prof. Kalman Mann, director of Hadassah Medical Organization.

## Soroka Medical Centre: experienced war veteran

By HERBERT BEN-ADI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEVA. — Soroka Medical Centre here (formerly Negev Central Hospital) is an experienced war veteran: it served in the Sinai Campaign, the Six Day War and the War of Attrition. So it took only a short time, once the word was given to transform it into a full fledged military hospital.

The medical and administrative staff work in 12-hour shifts (with no payment for overtime), and there is a constant flow of volunteers. Youngsters work as stretcher-bearers; women do what they can to help the injured soldiers and ease the burden of overworked nurses. Many private doctors have closed down their private practices to put in 12-hour stints themselves.

Walking through the wards, one is surprised at the unusually quiet and subdued atmosphere. No moaning or shouting is to be heard — only the muted voice of the newscaster reading the news over transistor radios.

The whole main building of the hospital has been taken over by the army, and critical civilian cases, which have had to be admitted, are now housed in auxiliary buildings. But those patients who are sent home to make room for soldiers are not neglected.

Soroka serves the whole Negev. Those who are prematurely discharged are visited by doctors and nurses staffing out-patient clinics in the various Negev towns. (These doctors and nurses then report for duty at the hospital as soon as clinic hours are over.)

The only civilian ward which still does a booming business is maternity. Expectant mothers continue to check in here as in peacetime.

But the huge reception hall, ruled by the stern gaze of a Ben-Gurion bust, was converted into an emergency ward where wounded soldiers are brought for preliminary examination before being speedily directed to the various wards.

Certain structural changes have had to be made in the hospital. As visitors can no longer walk through the reception hall-emergency ward, they have to enter the building through a rear entrance. The hospital is cordoned off by police barriers to keep out curiosity seekers, and police check the permits of all who wish to enter the building. Relatives of wounded soldiers are free to call during official visiting hours, but the village fair atmosphere, so typical before the war, is gone.

Looking down from the windows of the main building, one can see the uncompleted Ilamim new wing and the clubhouse going up for wounded soldiers. Both projects have come almost to a standstill due to the current shortage of labour, and work on them will have to wait until the labour situation returns to normal.

The entire staff of the hospital is performing above and beyond the call of duty, and the wounded are the first to admit this. They have only one complaint: the big-name entertainers — both local and foreign — who have been making the rounds to raise morale among wounded soldiers, seem to be by-passing Beersheva.

## Athens denies Israel seized tankers

ATHENS (APF). — The Maronite Marine Ministry has denied reports that two Greek tankers were seized by Israeli warships in the Gulf of Suez. A spokesman here said on Friday that the two ships were now anchored in the Gulf.

## Israel hoopsters barred from Europe matches

By PAUL KOHN  
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) has ruled out the participation of six Israeli basketball teams in various European championship matches "because of the situation in the Middle East," Mr. William Jones, FIBA secretary, told the chairman of the Israel Basketball Association, Mr. Assael Ben David, on Friday.

FIBA claims it is too dangerous for the foreign teams to play in Israel, and rejected a suggestion by the Israel Basketball Association that all matches be played abroad, on the grounds that visiting Israeli teams pose security problems.

The basketball squads of Ramat Gan Maccabi, Jerusalem Betar and Jerusalem Hapoel were due to play on November 6 against Bamberg, Germany, Ankara University and Aek of Athens respectively. Return games were to be played in Israel. The Israeli teams scheduled opponents will receive byes into the next round.

Israel champions Tel Aviv Maccabi, which received a bye in the first round, was to play its second-round match in Amsterdam on November 29, and the girls' teams of Tel Aviv Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel also had matches scheduled for November 29.

Mr. Jones told Mr. Ben David that it all were peaceful in the Middle East by mid-November, FIBA "might reconsider," but officials here were not hopeful.

## Katzir: Expand Israel's war self-sufficiency

TEL AVIV. — President Ephraim Katzir has called for Israel to expand her self-sufficiency in war materiel. He said any thoughts about reducing security expenditure should be carefully reconsidered and an effort should be made to expand and develop sophisticated industries.

Speaking before the Commercial and Industrial Club at the ZOAK House here Friday, the President had warm praises for the 15,000 Israelis who had volunteered various kinds of help since the war began. Particularly encouraging, he said, was the response of Israel's minority communities, who did not hesitate to contribute money, blood, and anything else they could, to the war effort. (Nim)

## Few days to catch up on mail delivery

It will take a few more days to catch up on deliveries of overseas mail, the Communications Ministry announced Friday.

Most foreign airline flights to Israel were suspended at the start of the war. Fifty countries have now agreed to forward Israel-bound mail to one of several designated points where the post can be picked up by El Al. Overseas mail is now arriving daily.

## Cash advances on family allowances

The National Insurance Institute is accepting applications from today for cash advances on large-family allowances.

Families with four or more children, whose breadwinners have been called up, are eligible for the advance, equal to four times the normal monthly compensation. Applications may be made at any branch office of the Institute, or presentation of the identity card of the breadwinner and/or his spouse, until November 15. The applicant will receive a draft which is honoured at most banks.

## Volunteers still urgently needed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Volunteers are still urgently needed in certain areas on the home front, "especially now, when the guns are silent," said Miss Esther Herlitz, of the Volunteer Services Centre on Friday. She was speaking at a meeting with the heads of the local authorities.

Miss Herlitz said volunteers were needed to work as vocational school teachers, in community and youth centres, as watchmen in settlements, and to drive working mothers to their jobs. "Substitute mothers" were also needed, she said, to enable women to go to work or visit wounded husbands or sons in hospital.

It was decided that the local authorities would maintain information offices, working with other volunteer bodies, where citizens could find out what they could do.

## U.S. Bonds leaders to arrive today

An Israel Bonds emergency delegation, made up of 40 Bonds leaders in 25 Jewish communities of the U.S. and led by Sam Rothberg, general chairman of Bonds, will arrive in Israel today for three days of meetings with Government leaders. The Bonds leaders will formulate plans for a campaign to sell \$42m. in Israel Bonds during the current year in order to finance the entire development budget of Israel.

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## U.S. can't be hostage to Israel, says Congressman

By RICHARD GROSS  
WITH ISRAELI TROOPS AT THE CEASE-FIRE LINE IN SYRIA (UPI).

— A U.S. Congressman said yesterday Washington's support for Israel is hurting American and the United States cannot be a hostage to the State of Israel.

At the same time Congressman Leo J. Ryan (Democrat-California) said he thought "some kind of accommodation could be reached with the Arabs and that even if there were a change in the presidency there would be no change at all in the U.S. attitude towards Israel."

Mr. Ryan and Congressman Robert Steele (Republican-Connecticut) were visiting a U.N. post established only a few hours earlier at the Damascus road cease-fire line near Sasa'a. They came to Israel from Beirut where on Friday they discussed the oil situation with Arab leaders. They plan to visit Saudi Arabia next.

The two Congressmen are on a tour of the Middle East to study the issue of the energy crisis for the Economic Policy Sub-Committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Ryan said: "The Arabs are using oil as a weapon and we are in for a rough winter. The U.S. is over a kind of oil barrel whether we like it or not. Our support for Israel is costing us fuel for our homes. The U.S. cannot be a hostage to the State of Israel."

He said: "I expect the Arabs are going to put more of a squeeze on the U.S., but I'm optimistic that there is room for manoeuvring for

## Danish anti-Nazi leaders arrive

LOD AIRPORT. — Nine members of the Danish World War II underground arrived here yesterday as guests of the Friends of Denmark Association in Israel.

While in Israel, the delegation hopes to visit the battlefields in Sinai and the Golan Heights, will visit Tel Aviv, Haifa, and the Danish High School in Jerusalem, and other sights in Israel.

## Cruise ship due

HAIFA. — The Maritime Transport Authority has approved the request for the visit here next Wednesday of a cruise passenger ship with 500 British tourists. The ship, which is on a Mediterranean cruise will stay here for one day, giving the tourists time for visits to Jerusalem or Galilee.

She will be the first passenger ship to come here since the outbreak of the war.



## AMERICAN CALL AT SECURITY COUNCIL

## U.N. urged to talk less, act more quickly over Mid-East

UNITED NATIONS. — The United States is pressing the U.N. Security Council for less debate and faster action in implementing the Arab-Israeli cease-fire and moving toward peace in the Middle East.

"We do not need reckless accusations. We need responsible action," U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali declared on Friday during a Council session called to hear Egyptian charges of cease-fire violations. The charges were quickly denied by Israel.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Friday proposed that the entire U.N. emergency force in the Middle East be composed of 7,000 men. That proposal was to be discussed in a closed door Council session yesterday.

In addition to the U.S., France also voiced impatience on Friday with the Council's rambling debate. French Ambassador Louis de Guiringaud interrupted Jamil Baroudy of Saudi Arabia to complain that he was talking about "origins of the First World War" when the Council should be organizing the peace-keeping force.

On a proposal from India and

Yugoslavia, by general consent without a vote, the 15-nation Council: • Authorized Waldheim to send the new U.N. emergency force to the Middle East additional men from the Cyprus force "as an interim measure and should he consider it necessary."

• Asked Waldheim and the Council President, Sir Laurence McEntyre of Australia, to "appeal to the parties to cooperate fully and effectively with the International Red Cross" in its humanitarian efforts.

The action closed a four-hour night meeting at which Egypt charged, and Israel denied, that the Israelis were attacking the Egyptians in violation of the cease-fire. Egypt charged also that Israel had prevented Red Cross plasma and other supplies from reaching members of Egypt's surrounded Third Army in Sinai.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan Zayyat said Egypt expected a new major offensive by Israel at dawn. Israeli Ambassador Josef Telokah said that Israeli forces had strict orders not to open fire and were observing the truce. If any shooting occurred it was initiated by Egypt,

he said. Zayyat said Egypt expected the Israeli offensive "a few hours from now, at dawn," and added that in the meantime fighting was still going on.

Telokah told the Council it was an Egyptian stratagem to allege that fighting had broken out when, in fact, all was quiet.

The session was in progress as President Nixon declared in Washington that a threatened U.S.-Soviet confrontation had ended with "a great step forward toward real peace in the Middle East."

As if to demonstrate that U.S.-Soviet dialogue had resumed, Scali and Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik and their aides met privately at U.N. headquarters for 10 minutes after the Council adjourned.

The Soviet Union offered earlier to join in guaranteeing borders of both Israel and its Arab neighbors. Malik told the Council: "We are firmly in favour of all — I repeat, all — states and peoples of the Near East being insured peace, security and inviolability of their borders."

"The Soviet Union is ready to take part in the corresponding guarantees," (AP, UPI, Reuter)



U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, left, discusses the Middle East situation with Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik at U.N. headquarters over the weekend. (AP radiophoto)

## Ethiopian drought kills entire communities

ROME (UPI). — A "catastrophic" drought has wiped out entire communities and destroyed more than three-fourths of Ethiopia's cattle herds, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization said on Friday.

An F.A.O. statement said U.N. observers reported "whole communities having perished and where there were survivors many were destitute."

Cattle herds, a main resource of Ethiopia's agriculturally-based economy, have been "depleted by 80 to 90 per cent," the statement said. It called the drought "catastrophic."

The observers said rural populations, especially nomads who depend on their cattle for a living, were migrating in mass to cities and relief camps and many were dying en route.

"People who failed to make it to relief camps died on the way of hunger and exhaustion," the F.A.O. statement said.

The F.A.O. blamed near zero rain-

fall since 1971 as the cause of drought which it said resulted in "famine conditions early this year." The cumulative effect from widespread human death suffering has been a red in the cultivated area, in yield in pastures for livestock, F.A.O. said.

The F.A.O. said it had 5,000 tons of grain to be earlier this year and that a 5,000 tons of maize would be sold in shortly.

Earlier this month, the F world food programme announced that spiralling cereal prices had its aid resources to develop nations nearly in half. Out of 10 million tons of grain needed to the programme's approved 1971-72, only 613,000 tons will be able, a spokesman said.

The F.A.O. said much of the grain sent to Ethiopia, not been supplied by Kenya at "substantially below those world market."

## Cease-fire not end of war: Cairo editor

CAIRO (UPI). — The editor of the weekly newspaper "Al-Ahram" said yesterday that the cease-fire did not mean the war had ended. The editor, Hassan Abdel-Kaddous, who has close contacts with Sadat, added: "It does not mean that we should lay down our weapons, but that we should prepare our weapons for a bigger battle and for more severe blows."

The U.S., he said, had cheated Russia by refusing to send troops to the Middle East after the two super-powers agreed on the cease-fire.

"The responsibility of the Egyptian and Arab armies becomes a bigger responsibility once the

fighting stops. It requires greater preparation and greater vigilance. The cease-fire does not mean that we lay down our weapons, but that we should prepare our weapons for a bigger battle and for more severe blows."

Warning that the "path is still long and hard," Kaddous said the cease-fire should not mean an end to the use of Arab oil as a weapon or allow the rise of inter-Arab rivalries.

"We refused to live through a state of no-war no-peace, and now refuse to live in a state of semi-war and semi-peace."

"It is either war, with all that war entails, or peace with all the peace we wish."

## Heykal says: hit American economy

CAIRO (UPI). — The Arab embargo on oil supplies to the United States should be coupled with other measures directed against the American economy because of Washington's support of Israel, the newspaper "Al-Ahram" said yesterday.

It suggested all Arab countries should immediately stop dealing in dollars in their foreign transactions.

It also proposed banning trade with the United States and cancelling of all existing import and export contracts. It estimated Arab imports from the United States at more than \$1,000 million annually and said a trade ban would increase the U.S. trade deficit by about 25 per cent.

## 'West Europe would let Israel go under'

By DAVID LENNON, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — "There wasn't one country in Western Europe that, if pushed to the wall, wouldn't have let Israel go under," the "Daily Telegraph" yesterday quoted a Pentagon official as saying in Washington.

There is a strong feeling in the Pentagon that America's Western allies were less than helpful during the war, and one official said that Britain seemed more interested in arms sales to the Persian Gulf than in Israel's fate.

Pentagon officials were particularly disappointed at the attitudes of Greece and Turkey in declining to permit bases in their territory to be used in the arms airlift, said the "Daily Telegraph." This feeling was accentuated by the fact that Spain and Italy also publicly forbade American planes from staging through their territory.

The West German attitude, including a sharp rebuke over ship-loading at Hamburg late in the week, was also a shock to the Americans. They didn't bother to ask France to cooperate as it is already in the Arab camp. Nor did they ask British cooperation, as the Foreign Secretary was quick to state that if asked Britain would refuse.

Another source of irritation to American officials, the newspaper said, was the way in which Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sweden, Spain and Luxembourg imposed controls and special conditions of the re-export of refined petroleum products to America.

The negative attitude of Western Europe during the Middle East war had added pressure to the demand for a cutback in U.S. troop commitment in Europe, the "Daily Telegraph" said.

## Total Arab oil production reported down 20 per cent

BEIRUT. — Total Arab oil production may have been slashed by as much as 20 per cent on Oct. 24, according to a report in the Middle East War, a well-informed oil industry journal estimated yesterday.

The weekly "Middle East Economic Survey," published in Beirut, said the use of oil as a political weapon by the Arab producing states appeared to have been much more severe than had at first been expected.

The journal said the estimated 20 per cent cutback had already created a 12 per cent shortfall in the total volume of oil moving in world trade.

The report strongly indicated cutbacks in support of the Arab war effort would have a serious impact in Europe and the U.S. within a few weeks.

The major exporters, like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are applying both a percentage cutback in production and in addition a destination embargo against shipments to the U.S., according to the journal. It calculated the two measures taken together resulted in a shortfall below current normal production of 26 per cent for Saudi Arabia and 22 per cent for Kuwait.

This is far higher than the rate envisaged when the Arab oil states

met in Kuwait recently and agreed to start reducing production by 5 per cent per month minimum to bring world pressure to bear on Israel.

Since then all the Arab producers have banned exports to the U.S. Most of them have also put a ban on the Netherlands, and most of them have "set" their production cutback at 10 per cent.

In The Hague, Dutch Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl told newsmen on Friday that an effective oil boycott of the Netherlands by the Arab nations would create a serious

situation for the country. He said it was a serious matter that the Netherlands alone in Europe had become the target of an oil embargo by the Arab nations.

Meanwhile, the Venezuelan Government announced on Friday that the value it puts on barrels of crude oil for figuring taxes will be increased by 65 per cent beginning November 1.

Venezuela is the second largest foreign supplier of oil to the U.S., supplying 21,537,000 barrels monthly. Canada is the principal supplier. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

## 70 killed as Vietcong step up offensive

SAIGON (UPI). — A battle along a channel of the Mekong River left more than 70 soldiers dead in the worst clash in the Delta area since the January 28 cease-fire, the South Vietnamese Command said yesterday.

Lt.-Col. Le Trung Hien, Command spokesman, said the Communists killed in their apparent aim of cutting Highway 4, Saigon's "rice road," some 64 kms. southwest of Saigon.

He said North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces are stepping up their attacks and trying

new tactics. Hien said the change in tactics had become apparent in the last two weeks. Two major government posts, both in the central highlands, have been overrun by North Vietnamese forces in heavy fighting in the past month.

"For the first few months after the cease-fire, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese conducted mostly scattered actions in remote areas," Hien said. "Their targets were isolated outposts or villages. I think now the enemy has decided it doesn't want to give us the idea that we are in peacetime anymore."

## U.S. RAPS NATO

(Continued from page 1) The President referred to comments by the State Department spokesman, Nixon said he noted the statement, raised "a little difficulty in Europe to the effect that our European friends hadn't been as cooperative as they might have been in attempting to work out the Middle East settlement."

Earlier, U.S. Defence Secretary James Schlesinger had said the West German Foreign Ministry's reaction "raises some questions about whether they view readiness in the same way that we view readiness."

Informed sources said that in view of the conversation between Dr. Kiesinger and von Staden, there was unlikely to be any public answer from Bonn to Washington's complaints. It was assumed that the ambassador had sought to explain Bonn's stand on the arms supplies.

The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt was meanwhile under criticism from the Christian Democratic opposition, which claimed Bonn's stand on the Middle East crisis had not served "the cause of peace."

In an interview with the newspaper "Welt am Sonntag," opposition parliamentary leader Karl Carstens said the opposition regretted that the government had chosen

to criticize Washington publicly instead of recognizing U.S. efforts "to restore the balance of forces" in the Middle East.

In London, British diplomatic sources pleaded "not guilty" to the American charges. The sources said American complaints cannot apply to Britain because Washington never asked for British facilities for supply operations during the Middle East fighting.

But earlier in the conflict, Foreign Office sources had made it clear the U.S. was aware that British bases were not available for the purpose. This was pointed out when press reports said the British bases in Cyprus had been formally denied to the Americans. They said at the time the U.S., aware of Britain's stand on this issue, did not ask for such facilities.

Britain was among the first of the NATO allies to impose an arms embargo on the Middle East, blocking the supply of already paid for ammunition for British-made Centurion tanks to Israel, while announcing that Egyptian helicopter pilots were allowed to continue their training in Britain.

Some diplomats in London who had earlier taken a strong line of "we are not involved," were now showing uneasiness over U.S. criticism of lack of allied support. (INA, UPI, Reuter)

## Israel not aggressor: Danish P.M.

COPENHAGEN (INA). — Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said in a press conference on Friday that he told Soviet leaders that Israel was not an aggressor in the Middle East war.

Shortly after his return from a 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister told the Danish press he said "the protection of a little state like Israel against an enemy of 13 Arab countries cannot be called an aggression."

Jorgensen, the first Western leader to meet with the Soviet leaders since the beginning of the war, said he was not informed of the purpose of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's visit to Cairo.

Jorgensen said that the Soviet leaders told him that Soviet Jews are now permitted to leave the country unless they are "vital to national security."

## 18 Russian Jews arrested

MOSCOW (UPI). — Soviet secret police on Thursday arrested 18 Jews planning to deliver a petition to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) on behalf of an imprisoned woman, a Jewish source said.

The 18 were picked up separately as they made their way to the Presidium headquarters, the source said. An officer at the militia (police) headquarters at the Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed the arrests to relatives.

The Jews were attempting to deliver a petition signed by 85 Jews calling for the release of Silva Zalmanson, whose birthday was on Thursday.

Miss Zalmanson received a 10-year prison sentence in 1970 for her part in an alleged plot to hijack an airliner to Sweden.

The appeal said Miss Zalmanson's poor state of health would not allow her to survive the sentence, according to a text made available to Western correspondents.

It also asked for the release of 29 other Jews it said were jailed for seeking to go to Israel.

## Dayan met Egyptian officers: Paris paper

PARIS (UPI). — The weekly magazine "Le Point" said yesterday that high-ranking Egyptian Army officers met Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan secretly at Cairo's request shortly before the second cease-fire in an attempt to work out an agreement.

It said the meeting was the first in 20 years between the belligerents.

## Red Army Budenny dies at 90



MOSCOW (UPI). — Marshal of the Soviet Union Semyon Budenny, last of 11 Army commanders who fought Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, died yesterday, the Tass News said. He was 90.

A swashbuckling cavalry with bushy mustaches, he was a legendary figure to his countrymen, celebrated in folk songs and military marches. He commanded units of freebooters on occasions saved the Red Army defeat in the Civil War. He loved the Communist sets power.

He was a favourite of dictator Stalin, and later, after Khrushchev, Lenin, for the Soviet state, once called "the most brilliant cavalry in the world."

But Budenny was a horse leader. In the mechanized of World War II, he was his depth, suffering a major in which the Germans took 500,000 Soviet prisoners. He survived from command. Being removed from command, he was purged of 1937-39, he served too — while generals' lesser calamities were demoted shot.

## Zambia cut relations

LUSAKA (AP). — Zambia severed diplomatic relations with and Chile, a spokesman Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on Friday.

This is the first time Zambia has broken relations with an ally since attaining independence in 1964.

On Israel the spokesman said countries had "consistently a peaceful and just solution Middle East problem."

The spokesman said Zambia followed the developments in which the military coup led in which President Allende killed.

"Zambia, like all progressive tries, deplores these developments which constitute setback Chilean revolution," he said.

## Israel had no weapon: Am

CAIRO (Reuter). — Ugandan sident Idi Amin told a press conference yesterday that the States had tested a complete weapon in the Middle East.

He said the weapon was most modern and was used in Vietnam. He did into details but added that weapon "is not yet known United States Armed Forces."

It was the second time similar allegations had been in Cairo. Egypt's Deputy Mohammed Kader Hafez said that new U.S. weapons were not even been used in Vietnam supplied to the Israelis in the war.

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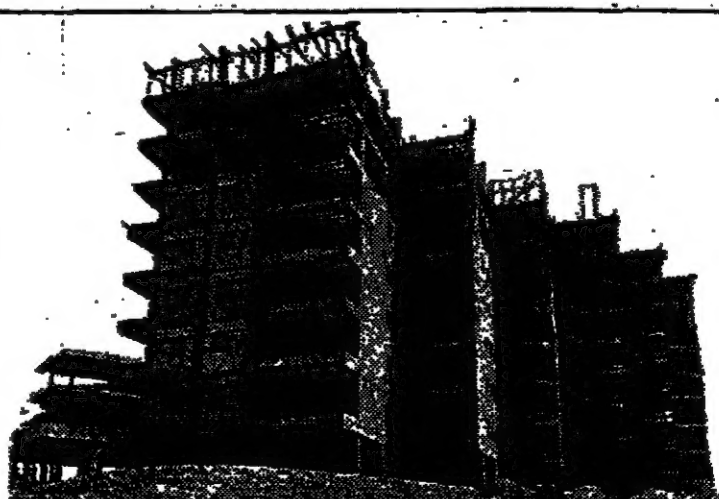
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# Soviets had planned to send large military force

## NIXON: BEST HOPES FOR M.E. PEACE IN 20 YEARS

ing is a full report of President's statement and press conference tonight:

and gentlemen, before going questions, I have a statement to the Mideast which I will anticipate some of the questions this will update the area which is breaking rather fast area, as you know, for the past week.

There have been some violations, but generally, it can be said that it is at this time. As you know, a 14-0, a peace-keeping force will be Mideast and this force, however, will not include any forces from powers, including of course, and the Soviet Union.

question, however, has arisen as to the Mideast. I just talked to Dr. Kissinger coming down — is this: we will servers to the Mideast if re by the Secretary-General of and we have reason to expect will receive such a request.

regard to the peace-keeping force, it is important for all of you and gentlemen and particularly of you listening on radio and to know why the U.S. has in that major powers not be part of the keeping force and that major not introduce military forces into Mideast.

significant and potentially ex-crisis developed on Wednesday week. We obtained information and us to believe that the Soviet was planning to send a very force into the Mideast — a force.

I received that information, I shortly after midnight. Throwing an alert for all American around the world. This was a very alert.

### No unilateral move

purpose of that was to indicate Soviet Union that we could not any unilateral move on their part military forces into the Mideast. At the same time, in the early hours, I also proceeded on the front.

message to Mr. Brezhnev, an message, I indicated to him our and I urged that we not pro- that course. And that instead in the U.N. in supporting a which would exclude any mers from participating in a siping force.

result of that communication, return that I received from stue — we had several urgent, I should say — we reached dusion that we would jointly the resolution which was adopted.

of course, by the U.N. in terms of the future of the And here the outlook is far peful than what we have been this past week.

I could safely say that the for a cease-fire which we pre- ave, and which of course we d in the Mideast for some time, outlook for a permanent peace, set that it has been for 20 years. eason for this is that the two wers — the Soviet Union and — have agreed — this was e results of Dr. Kissinger's trip w — and agreed that we would n in trying to expedite the tween the parties involved. does not mean the two parties will impose a settlement. mean, however, that we will use nce with nations in the area dle a settlement.

ason we feel this is important first, from the standpoint of the in the Mideast, none of them — Egypt, Syria — none of them should go through the agony of war.

ses in this war on both sides are very, very high. And the nure not occur again. There en four of these wars, as you and gentlemen know, over the years. But beyond that, it is important to the peace of the hat this potential trouble spot, ready one of the most poten- sive areas of the world, that become an area in which the powers come together in com- n.

the developments of this week indicate to all of us that the i the Soviet Union, what admit- ve very different objectives in est, have now agreed that it is their interest to have a com- — a confrontation which ad to a nuclear confrontation, ther of the two major powers hat.

ave agreed also that if we are t that, it is necessary for us to influence more than we have in to get the negotiating track again, but this time, moving to sion not simply a temporary at a permanent peace.

### Greater incentives

not mean to suggest that it is o come quickly, because the par- dived are still rather far apart. say that now there are greater s within the area to find a solution. And there are enor- incentives as far as the U.S. is d, and the Soviet Union, and r major powers, to find such a



President Nixon walks alone up the steps of the Executive Office Building after walking Secretary of State Kissinger to his car. The two men had met for a discussion on the Middle East. (AP radiophoto)

under our Constitution it has always been held that justice delayed is justice denied, it's time for those who are guilty to be prosecuted and for those who are innocent to be cleared.

And I can assure you ladies and gentlemen and all our listeners tonight that I have no greater interest than to see that the new special prosecutor has co-operation from the executive branch and the independence that he needs to bring about that conclusion.

And now, I'll go over to Mr. Cormier. Mr. President, would the new special prosecutor have your go-ahead to go to court if necessary to obtain evidence from your files that he thought was available?

A. Mr. Cormier, I would anticipate that that would not be necessary. I believe that as we look at the events which led to the dismissal of Mr. Cox, we find that these are matters that can be worked out and should be worked out in co-operation, and not by having a suit filed by a special prosecutor within the executive branch against the President of the United States. This, incidentally, is not a new attitude on the part of the President. Every president since George Washington has tried to protect the confidentiality of presidential conversations.

And you remember the famous case involving Thomas Jefferson, where Chief Justice Marshall, then sitting as a trial judge, subpoenaed a letter which Jefferson had written which Marshall thought or felt was necessary evidence in the trial of Aaron Burr.

Jefferson refused to do so, but it did not result in a suit. What happened was, of course, a compromise in which a summary of the contents of the letter which was relevant to the trial was produced by Jefferson, and the chief justice of the U.S., acting in his capacity as chief justice, accepted that.

That is exactly, of course, what we tried to do in this case.

### Defending the office

I think it would be well, if I could take just a moment, Mr. Cormier, in answering your question, to find out what we tried to do and why we feel that was a proper solution to a very aggravating and difficult problem. The matter of the tapes has been one that has concerned me because of my feeling that I have a constitutional responsibility to defend the office of the presidency from any encroachments on confidentiality which might affect future presidents in their ability to conduct the kind of conversations and discussions they need to conduct to carry on the responsibilities of this office.

And of course, the special prosecutor felt that he needed the tapes for the purpose of his prosecution.

That was why, working with the Attorney-General, we worked out what we felt was an acceptable compromise — one in which Judge Stennis — now Sen. Stennis — would hear the tapes and would provide a complete and full disclosure not only to Judge Sirica, but also to the Senate committee. Attorney-General Richardson approved of this proposition. Sen. Baker and Sen. Ervin approved the proposition. Mr. Cox was

the only one who rejected it.

Under the circumstances, when he rejected it and indicated that despite the approval of the Attorney-General, and of course of the President, and of the two major Senators of the Ervin Committee — when he rejected the proposal, I had no choice but to dismiss him.

Under those circumstances, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ruckelshaus felt that because of the nature of their confirmation, their commitment to Mr. Cox had a precedence over any commitment they might have to carry out an order from the President.

Under those circumstances, I accepted with regret the resignation of two fine public servants.

Q. Mr. President, this is perhaps another way of asking Frank's question, but if the special prosecutor considers that information contained in Presidential documents is needed to prosecute the Watergate case, will you give him the documents beyond the nine tapes?

### No documents

A. I answered that question before. We will not provide Presidential documents to a special prosecutor. We will provide as we have in great numbers all kinds of documents from the White House. But if it is a document involving a conversation with the President, I would have to stand on the principle of confidentiality. However, information that is needed from such documents would be provided. And that is what we have been trying to do.

Q. I wonder if you could share with us your thoughts, tell us what goes through your mind when you hear people, people who love this country and people who believe in you, say reluctantly that perhaps you should resign or be impeached?

A. Well, I'm glad we don't take the vote of this room, we say, and I understand the feelings of people with regard to impeachment and resignation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rather, you may remember when I made the rather difficult decision, I thought the most difficult decision of my first term on December 19th, the bombing by B-52s of North Vietnam, exactly the same words were used from the networks. I don't mean by you, but they were quoted by the networks that were used now. Tyrant, dictator, he has lost his senses, he should resign, he should be impeached. But I stuck it out. And as a result of that we not only got our prisoners of war home, as I have often said, on their feet rather than on their knees. But we brought peace to Vietnam. Something we haven't had for over 12 years. It was a hard decision and it was one that many of my friends in the press who had consistently supported me on the war up to that time disagreed with.

Now, in this instance, I realize there are people who feel that the actions that I have taken with regard to the dismissal of Mr. Cox are grounds for impeachment. I would respectfully suggest that even Mr. Cox and Mr. Richardson have agreed that the President had the right, the constitutional right, to dismiss anybody in the federal government. And

second, I should also point out as far as the tapes are concerned, rather than being in defiance of the law, I am in compliance with the law. As far as what goes through my mind, I would simply say that I intend to continue to carry out to the best of my ability the responsibilities I was elected to carry out last November. The events of this past week, I know, for example in your head office in New York, some thought it was simply a blown-up exercise. It wasn't a real crisis.

I wish it had been that. It was a real crisis. It was the most difficult crisis that we've had since the Cuban confrontation of 1962. But because we had our initiative with the Soviet Union, because I had a basis of communication with Mr. Brezhnev, we not only avoided a confrontation, but we moved a great step forward toward real peace in the Mideast. Now as long as I can carry out that kind of responsibility, I'm going to continue to do this job.

Q. Mr. President, in 1968, before you were elected, you wrote that too many shocks can drain a nation of its energy and even cause a rebellion against creative change and progress. Do you think America is at that point now?

A. I think that many would think, would speculate, I've noticed a lot on the networks particularly, and sometimes even in the newspapers. But this is a very strong country and the American people can ride through the shocks. The difference now from what it was in the days of shock, even when Mr. Lister and I first met 25 years ago, is the electronic media. I have never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in 27 years of public life.

### Hysterical reporting

I'm not blaming anybody for that. Perhaps what happened is that what we did brought it about. And therefore the media decided they would have to take that particular line. But when people are pounded night after night with that kind of frantic, hysterical reporting, it naturally shakes their confidence. But yet, I should point out that even this week, when many thought the President was shell-shocked, unable to act, the President acted decisively in the interest of peace and the interest of the country. And I can assure you that whatever shocks gentlemen of the press may have, or others, political people, these shocks will not affect me in my doing my job.

Q. Mr. President, getting back to the Middle East crisis for a moment, do you consider that the crisis is over now and how much longer will the American forces be kept on alert around the world?

A. With regard to the alert, the alert has already been discontinued with regard to North, that is the North American command and with regard to SAC. As far as other forces are concerned, they are being maintained in a state of readiness. And obviously Soviet Union forces are being maintained in a state of readiness. Now as far as the crisis in the Mideast is concerned, I don't want to leave any impression that we aren't going to continue to have problems with regard to the cease-fire. There will be outbreaks because of the proximity of the antagonistic forces. And there will be some very, very tough negotiating in attempts to reach a diplomatic settlement.

But I think now that all parties are going to approach this problem of trying to reach a settlement with a more sober and more determined attitude than ever before. Because the Mideast can't afford, Israel can't afford, Egypt can't afford, Syria can't afford, another war. The world cannot afford a war in that part of the world. And because the Soviet Union and the U.S. have potentially conflicting interests there, we both now realize that we cannot allow our differences in the Mideast to jeopardize even greater interests that we have, for example, in continuing a detente in Europe, in continuing the negotiations which can lead to a limitation of nuclear arms and eventually reducing the burden of nuclear arms, and in continuing in other ways to contribute to the peace of the world.

### Detente helped

As a matter of fact, I would suggest that with all of the criticism of detente, that without detente, we might have had a major conflict in the Mideast. With detente we avoided it.

Q. Mr. President, a question from the electronic media, related to the Mideast. I have heard that there was a meeting at the State Department this afternoon of major oil company executives on the fuel shortage. Whether or not you can be the network that, has this confrontation in the Middle East caused still more severe oil problems and is there any thinking now of gasoline rationing?

A. We have contingency plans for gasoline rationing and so forth which I hope never have to be put into place. But with regard to the oil shortage which you referred to, one of the major factors which gave enormous urgency to our efforts to settle this particular crisis was the potential of an oil cutoff.

Let me say that I have also noted that the State Department, or from the State Department today, that a statement raised a little difficulty in Europe to the effect that our European friends haven't been as cooperative as they might be in attempting to help us work out the Middle East settlement, or at least the settlement to the extent that we worked it out, as of the resolu-

tion of yesterday. I can only say on that score that Europe, which gets 80 per cent of its oil from the Mideast, would have frozen to death this winter, unless there had been a settlement, and Japan, of course, is in that same position.

The U.S., of course, gets only approximately 10 per cent of its oil from the Mideast. What I am simply suggesting is this: that with regard to the fuel shortage potentially in the U.S. and in the world, it is indispensable at this time that we avoid any further Mideast crisis so that the flow of oil to Europe, to Japan and to the U.S. can continue.

Q. Mr. President, against this background of detente, Mr. Brezhnev's note to you has been described as rough, perhaps brutal by one Senator. Can you characterize for us and for history in any way...

A. Yes, I could characterize it but, Mr. Theis, it wouldn't be in the national interest to do so. My notes to him, he might characterize as being rather rough. However, I would rather, perhaps it would be best to characterize it rather than saying, Theis, that his note to me was rough. Instead, I would say that it was very firm and that it left very little to the imagination as to what he intended. And my response was also very firm and left little to the imagination of how we would react. And it's because he and I know each other and it's because we have had this personal contact that I have had this personal contact that I have exchanged in that way, rather than a settlement rather than a confrontation.

Q. Mr. President, is it credible, can the American people believe that your close friend, Mr. Rebozo, for three years, during which time you saw him weekly sometimes, kept from you the fact that he had \$100,000 in cash from Mr. Howard Hughes. Is that credible? Is it credible that your personal attorney, Mr. Kalmbach, knew about this money for at least a year and never told you about it? And if this was a campaign contribution, as your press secretary said, who authorized Mr. Rebozo to collect campaign contributions for your re-election or for the Republican Party. What campaign committee was he an official of?

A. It's obviously not credible to you, and I suppose it would sound incredible to many people who did not know how I operate. In terms of campaign contributions, I have had a rule, Mr. Deakin, which Mr. Stans, Mr. Kalmbach, Mr. Rebozo and every contributor will agree has been the rule.

### Campaign funds

I have refused always to accept contributions myself. I have refused any discussion of contributions. As a matter of fact, my orders to Mr. Stans were that after the campaign was over I would then send notes of appreciation to those that contributed. But before that election, I did not want to have any information from anybody with regard to campaign contributions. Now, with regard to Mr. Rebozo, let me say that he showed, I think, very good judgement in doing what he did. He received a contribution. He was prepared to turn it over to the finance chairman when the finance chairman was appointed.

But in that interlude, after he received the contribution, and before the finance chairman was appointed, the Hughes Company, as you all know, had an internal fight of massive proportions. And he felt that such a contribution to the campaign might prove to be embarrassing.

At the conclusion of the campaign, he decided that it would be in the best interest of everybody concerned, rather than to turn the money over then, to be used in the 1974 campaign, to return it intact.

And I would say that any individual, and particularly a banker who would have a contribution of \$100,000 and not touch it — because it was turned back in exactly the same form in which it was received — I think that's a pretty honest man, which he is.

Q. Mr. President, after the tapes are presented to Judge Sirica and they are processed under the procedure outlined



Nixon at his press conference. (AP radiophoto)

conflict in the troubled Middle East. But when the subject of Watergate and other related matters was broached, the conference, in the White House East Room, turned into a verbal battlefield, with correspondents shouting out their questions and the President delivering a slashing attack on news media commentators.

Reacting angrily to speculation about his health, resignation and impeachment, Mr. Nixon vowed he would stay in office to complete his term.

by the U.S. Court of Appeals, will you make those tapes public?

A. No, that is not the procedure that the court has ordered, and it would not be proper. Judge Sirica, under the Circuit Court's order, is to listen to the tapes and then is to present to the grand jury the pertinent evidence with regard to its investigation. Publication of the tapes has not been ordered by the Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Sirica, of course, would not do anything that would be in contravention of what the Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered.

Q. Mr. President, Harry Truman used to talk about heat in the kitchen.

A. I know he did.

Q. And a lot of people have been wondering how you are bearing up emotionally under the stress of recent events. Could you discuss that?

A. Well, those who saw me during the Middle East crisis thought I bore up rather well, and Mr. Ter Horst, I have a quality which is, I guess — I must have inherited it from my Midwestern mother and father, which is that the tougher it gets, the cooler I get.

### Knew it wasn't true

Of course, it isn't pleasant to get criticism. Some of it's justified, of course. It isn't pleasant to find your honesty questioned. It isn't pleasant to find, for example, that, speaking of my friend Mr. Rebozo, that despite the fact that those who printed it and those who said it knew it was untrue, said that he had a million dollar trust fund for me that he was handling.

It was nevertheless put on one of the networks, knowing it was untrue. It isn't pleasant, for example, to hear or read that a million dollars in campaign funds went into my San Clemente property, and even after we have a complete audit, to have it repeated.

Those are things which of course do tend to get under the skin of the man who holds this office. But as far as I'm concerned, I have learned to expect it. It has been my lot throughout my political life. And I suppose because I have been through so much, that may be one of the reasons that when I have to face an international crisis, I have what it takes.

Q. What is it about the television of these past weeks and months that has so aroused your anger?

A. Don't get the impression that you arouse my anger. (Laughter.)

Q. I have that impression...

A. One can only be angry with those he respects.

Q. Mr. President, people increasingly are saying that many chief executive officers of corporations do not get the latitude you have had, if they had the personnel problems that you have had, to stay in the job to correct them. You have said you are going to stay. Do you have any plans set up to regain the confidence of the people across the country, and of the businessmen who are beginning to talk about this matter? Do you have any plans, besides the special prosecutor — which looks backward — do you have any plan which looks forward for regaining confidence of people?

### Structure of peace

A. I certainly have. First, to move forward in building a structure of peace in the world, in which we have made enormous progress in the past, and in which we are going to make progress in the future. Our European initiatives, our continuing initiatives in the Soviet Union, with the People's Republic of China. That would be the major legacy of this administration. Moving forward at home in the continuing battle against the high cost of living, in which we are now beginning to make some progress, and moving forward also on the matters that you refer to. It is true that what happened in Watergate, the campaign abuses, were deplorable. They have been very damaging to this administration. They have been damaging certainly to the country as well. Let me say I didn't want to leave an impression with my good friend from CBS over here that I am a man who takes a bit of news and then with knowledge of what the facts are, distorts them viciously. I have no respect for that individual.

Q. Mr. President... Mr. President.

A. Well, you're so loud, I'll have to take you.

Q. I have to be, because you happen to dodge all my questions all the time, Mr. President.

A. You had three last time.

Q. Last May, you went before the American people and you said executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct including the Watergate affair, and the alleged cover-up. If you have revised or modified this position, which you seem to have done, could you explain the rationale of a law-and-order administration covering up evidence, prima facie evidence, of high crimes and misdemeanors?

A. Well, I should point out that perhaps all of the other reporters in the room are aware of the fact that we have waived executive privilege on all of the individuals of the administration. It's been the greatest waiver of executive privilege in the whole history of this nation, and as far as any other matters are concerned, the matters of the tapes, the matters of presidential conversations, these are matters in which the President has the responsibility to defend this office, which I will continue to do.

## No interference with new prosecutor

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Acting Attorney-General Robert Bork said Friday he would not tolerate any interference with the independence of a new Watergate prosecutor if one was named.

Mr. Bork was appointed when Elliot Richardson resigned after refusing to sack Archibald Cox, who was investigating the bugging scandal of the Democratic Party headquarters.

In an interview before the President's press conference, Mr. Bork disclosed he has forwarded five or six names to the White House for consideration. He said all have prosecutorial experience and none currently in government.

He indicated his own resignation would be submitted promptly if someone he considered unsuitable for the job was named.

He made the same assertion when asked whether he would permit a special prosecutor to be hamstringed by special conditions limiting his freedom of inquiry.

"If a special prosecutor were set up and his independence were interfered with, I would feel my position was untenable," he said.

## Watergate criticism goes on

WASHINGTON (AP). — A new burst of Democratic criticism has greeted President Nixon's latest attempt to quell the Watergate turmoil.

Many members of Congress, commenting after the President's news conference Friday night, credited Nixon with diplomatic success in reducing tensions in the Middle East but said he failed to end suspicions about his willingness to permit a complete and independent Watergate investigation.

Others complained of a new attack by the President on the news media in general and television reporting and commentary in particular. Still others had specific suggestions.

Vice-President-designate Gerald R. Ford suggested the President name former Atty. Gen. Elliot Richardson to replace Archibald Cox as special prosecutor. Richardson resigned last Saturday night after refusing a presidential order to fire Cox.

Fifty-three Senators, including seven Republicans, are sponsoring legislation to authorize U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica to name a special prosecutor independent of both the White House and the Congress.

Many of these Senators, reached for comment after the news conference, said they saw no reason to stop that effort.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, Democrat-Maine, said Nixon tried to divert the public by a slashing and unjustified attack on the news media.

"The people need to be assured that he will not use his powers to block the truth," Muskie said. "He did not give us that reassurance tonight."

"The President's definition of independence means either accept his offered compromise or be fired," said Rep. John Culver, Democrat-Iowa, one of 102 House co-sponsors of the bill authorizing Sirica to name a prosecutor.

Sen. Sam Ervin, Chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, said he believes the Senate will pass a bill introduced earlier in the day for Congress to choose a special prosecutor who would be responsible to Sirica.



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## CINEMA

## JERUSALEM

**ARNON**: Love is a Splendid Illusion; **CHEN**: Beirut Incident; **EDEN**: James Bond; **EDISON**: The Thief Who Came to Dinner; **HABIBAT**: Bedouins and Broomsticks; **JERUSALEM**: The Blue Bird; **ORION**: Love and Death; **RON**: Daughters Daughters; **SEADAR**: Last Tango in Paris.

**TEL AVIV** (4.30, 7.15, 9.30)  
**ALLENBY**: The Day of The Jackal, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **NEW YERUDA**: The Glass House; **CINEMA ONE**: Daughters Daughters, 4.30, 7.15; **CINEMA**: Shat in Africa; **CHEN**: Lady Sings the Blues; **DEREK**: Fight; **EDEN**: Kai Al Kai 4.30, 6.50, 8.30; **EDISON**: Enter the Dragon; **GAT**: Fela's Tale; **DRIVE-IN**: Closed.

**GORDON**: La Grand Blood Area Use Chausse; **RENE**: The Gateway; **LINDA**: Africa; **THU**: Dances De Us Part; **MAXIM**: Devil and Angel; **OPHIR**: The Big Boss; **MOORARI**: What Do You Say To Me; **ORION**: The Last American; **ORLY**: Gone With the Wind; **RENE**: Scarce; **PAUL**: The Summer of Building Place; **RAMAT AVIV**: Les Chariots Feu; **STUDIO**: Ben Gurion Remember; **TELEVISION**: Play It Again Sam; **TEL AVIV**: The Outside Man; **ZAFON**: Cries and Whispers.

**RAMAT GAN** (4.30, 7.15, 9.30)  
**ARNON**: Modern Times; **ADAR**: The Professionals; **LILI**: Sadker; **OASIS**: The Magnificent Seven Ride; **ORDEA**: Daughters Daughters; **RAMAT**: They Are Black Devils; **RAMAT GAN**: The Thief Who Came to Dinner.

**HERZLIYA**  
**DAVID**: Cabaret 7.00, 9.15.

**PETAH TYKVA**  
**SHALOM**: The Last Valley 4.30, 7.15.

**HAIFA** (4.30, 7.15, 9.30)  
**AMPHITHEATRE**: Jacques And The Gipsy; **ARNON**: High Plains Drifter, 4.30, 7.15; **ARZU**: A Man To Respect; **BEIT ROTHSCHILD**: Women In Love; **Sun**: Tues, Thurs, 6.45 & 9.30; **CHEN**: From Russia With Love; **EDEN**: The Blind Boyer; **EDISON**: Ground; **MOHAR**: Darling; **ORAN**: Daughters Daughters; **ORLY**: Deviant Grey; **ORAN**: From Russia With Love; **ORAN**: Love and Death; **RENE**: Modern Times; **RON**: Yesterday Today and Tomorrow; **SHAVIT**: A New Leaf 6.45 and 9 p.m.

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1973/74 SCHOOL YEAR  
The Institutes of Higher Learning run natural science circles for youth, and these will hold activities during the 1973/74 school year, at weekly meetings held in the afternoon.  
Pupils who put their names down for one of these circles at the end of the last school year will receive a detailed registration form shortly. A few forms will also be available at schools. Pupils who did not put their names down during the early registration but who wish to participate may make direct application to the Natural Science Unit for Youth, Ministry of Education and Culture, P.O.B. 282, Jerusalem.  
Last date for returning registration forms: Thursday, November 1, 1973.

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## THE WEEK AT WALL STREET

## Shares rise despite world, domestic shocks

ORK (AP). — The stock market closed higher this past week despite the starting domestic and international developments which are gyrating for short periods.

Minor downturn Monday, like the firing of special A. R. H. Cox, the market advanced every day. The Dow average of 30 industrial stocks closed at 987.06, closing level since Feb. 1972. New York Stock exchange's index, meanwhile, ended 41 higher at 59.90.

Large, brokers were pleased by the market's performance, its ability to advance and sudden development, can't remember any more variety of front lines," said Robert Stovall, a securities analyst. "Yet the market hung right in there, and just much more so than they were a few

## Los Angeles Jews rally to Israel

By TOM TUGEND  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

LOS ANGELES. — In the first seven days following the Arab attack on Israel, Los Angeles Jews gave over \$6 million in cash to the Israel Emergency Fund and bought \$10.5 million in Israel Bonds.

Much of the money was raised during a dozen street marches, candlelight parades and mass meetings over the weekend, throughout the Los Angeles area, abetted by an Emergency Bond Rally attended by 4,000 persons on October 14.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, main speaker at the Bond Rally, demanded immediate full-scale shipment of tanks and aircraft to Israel to help "throw the Egyptians back across the Suez Canal and prevent Russian domination of the Middle East."

"Israel must win this war, and it must win decisively," said Jackson.

At a pro-Arab counter-rally, the same day, attended by 1,000 persons (there are roughly 100,000 people of Arab descent living in Southern California), members of the American Nazi Party attempted to distribute anti-Semitic pamphlets. The chairman told the audience to destroy the pamphlets since "our fight is with Zionism, not with the Jews."

## Drake's Folly began the oil bonanza

MINI SENEVIRATNE  
Our obsession with the oil might think that oil has been inseparably linked with war or water.

It is only within the memory of our citizens that oil encroached upon human life. But for those in control, it has meant power and wealth as no other commodity or activity has yielded. The world's richest men, the big international companies whose budgets are greater than those of many nations, have all been connected with oil.

New oilfields are being discovered almost daily. Exploration is going on on land and seabed. There is still a lot of it about, even in terms of known reserves. But the supply is finite. The bonanzas of many areas have already been spent.

(Gemin)

26 medical specialists arrive from U.S.

Two teams of specially selected American medical specialists arrived in Israel on Tuesday and Wednesday to work as volunteers with wounded Israelis and with Arab prisoners.

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Recuperating from eye wounds in a hospital in the north, soldiers entertain themselves and their visitors. (Mike Goldberg)

## Eye wounds common in war, incidence of blindness low

By ERNIE MEYER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ABOUT 25 per cent of the wounded soldiers in Jerusalem's Hadassah and Shaare Zedek hospitals have suffered eye injuries. But the danger of a soldier being totally blinded is small, almost remote.

To begin with, the majority of all eye injuries — perhaps 80-90 per cent — involve only one eye. Dr. David Berman, head of the eye department at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, told The Post last week that all three of his patients hit in both eyes will emerge with good vision in one eye and partial vision in the other eye. Prof. Hana Zauberman, 38, who recently succeeded Prof. Isaac Michelson as head of Hadassah's eye department, said that most soldiers injured in one eye only will retain some use of that eye and that cases of total blindness are relatively few.

The need to remove a totally destroyed eye is quite rare. The best-known case of the loss of one eye being no handicap to a successful career, of course, is that of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Most eye injuries are caused by shell splinters or pieces of glass or rock entering the eyeball. Treatment is basically simple — namely — to remove the foreign body with as little damage to the eye as possible. Cases where the shell fragment or bullet has penetrated through the eye to the brain are not primarily ophthalmological cases and are handled by neurology departments.

To locate foreign bodies in the eye, surgeons now use one or a combination of three sophisticated instruments. The first is the X-ray. A metal ring is temporarily stitched to the cornea and the eye then photographed from various angles. The picture of the foreign body in relation to the metal ring helps the surgeon determine its exact location in the eye.

The second tool is the so-called Berman localizer and the third is an instrument using ultra-sonic sound and the radar principle to locate objects in the eye.

In some uncomplicated cases, the foreign body can be located by visual observation through the enlarged pupil in the same way as doctors make regular eye checks.

Once the foreign body in the eye has been located, it is crucial to determine its nature. If it is glass or a rock chip, it can sometimes be left in the eye, because it will not cause inflammation. Toxic metal bodies, however, must be removed because they can cause inflammation which may be dangerous to the eye.

Powerful magnet

To remove foreign bodies, the eye surgeon, using microscopic enlarging glasses, sometimes employs pincers to pull the fragment out of the eye through the channel it created when entering. In other cases he uses a powerful magnet to pull the foreign body out. This method, of course, can only be applied if the shell fragment is of iron or some other magnetic metal. Copper splinters cannot be removed by magnets.

To close the wound made by removing an object from the eye, tiny sutures are used. In some cases eye tissue is held together by a glue, which falls off after a fortnight, when the tissue has healed. Eye injuries usually take six to eight weeks to heal and patients are often discharged after only one week in hospital.

The blast of an exploding shell can cause potentially dangerous changes or bleeding in the retina of the eye. The treatment for this type of injury is rest — and observation. Doctors at Shaare Zedek Hospital are checking all injured — even those with minor flesh wounds — for possible blast injury to the eye. They have detected one such injury, of which the soldier was completely unaware.

Burn injuries to eyes are relatively rare. The reflex closing of the eye-lids often constitutes quite effective protection. "Eye-lids were created by a better engineer than any of us humans," is the way Prof. Henry Soroff, a burn specialist from Boston working as a volunteer at Hadassah Hospital, put it.

Protective goggles, especially for tank commanders standing unprotected in their turrets, are a controversial subject. They are needed for protection against sun glare and dust, but under certain conditions they can impede vision. No practical bullet-proof goggles are available and those in use sometimes complicate injuries when glass or plastic fragments from them are driven into the eye.

Prof. Zauberman said that the incidence of eye injuries in this war is similar to that in the Six Day War. He also described a successful Hadassah programme under which eye-injured veterans of earlier wars visit injured soldiers and show them how effective rehabilitation can be. The presence of relatives at their bedside often helps the men to overcome the emotional shock of their injury.

"The standards of Israeli ophthalmology are as good as the highest in the world," he added. Israeli soldiers with eye injuries are therefore assured of the very best medical care.

Generators, TVs for Metulla

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIA. — Metulla, established in 1984 on what eventually became Israel's northern frontier, on Tuesday received two emergency electric generators from the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA), the body created by Baron Edmond de Rothschild as his private "Jewish Agency."

The generators — one for lighting, the other for the operation of Metulla's fruit-packing plant — were delivered with a message of encouragement to the town, constantly under terrorist attack, by Mr. Eliahu Blach, ICA President and former Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. and Britain.

26 medical specialists arrive from U.S.

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## AGAIN WAR, AGAIN SILENCE

## Christianity can't be trusted in times of need

"THE telephone is silent; none of our usual Christian friends have come to call. There was only one other time I can remember it so quiet in this office, and that was during the Six Day War."

These were the words of a representative of the Israeli Ministry of Christian Affairs whom I visited last week. And the tragic point that he was making was that Christians in Israel had once again closed themselves up in their private enclaves, and had once again drawn themselves together for solace into the quiet and somewhat greater security of their Christian ghettos. The Christian community in Israel was silently waiting and watching the events of this new war.

It is the silence and reluctance of the Christian churches to take any action whatsoever — either for or against the State of Israel — that compels this writing.

Next we turn our attention to the horrors of the Second World War to cite what has become the classic example of Christian silence in the face of imminent danger to Jewry? Need we be reminded of what Christianity could have done to prevent or retard the Holocaust, but failed to do? I think not. We need merely turn our thoughts back some six years to the Six Day War. For if a pattern of Christian response to Jewry in danger exists, that pattern initiated by the period of the Holocaust certainly repeated itself during the time of the Six Day War.

By Reverend Dr. William Watters

Statements were made "as were appropriate" to the importance of the situation at hand: the World Council of Churches (and numerous other ecclesiastical bodies) dispatched well-worded telegrams to all primary parties; thoughtful Christians throughout the world shook their heads and called for peace.

Following the Six Day War, the existence of the State of Israel was handled in a number of ways by the Christian world, each of the denominations working (to varying degrees) to fit Israel into their own world theological pictures. Post-1967 opinion on Jewish Affairs felt that it was a step in the right direction to deal with the question of Jewish and the Jews, but at the same time continue to overlook past millennia of Christian persecution of Jewry, as well as the present reality of the State of Israel.

My point, therefore, and first of all, is that in times of stress for the Jew, the Christian has been found wanting in terms of word followed by deed. The newly-discovered apparatus of the ecumenical dialogue is seen at such times for what it clearly is: little more than a well-intended academic exercise which fails to spring to action or negatively — on the part of the participants in times of crisis. It would seem logical that when one party of a dialogue is in danger of death, the other party, if truly interested in the other, would come to his aid. Such does not, once again, seem to be the case as evidenced by the present Christian response here.

The "Jewish question" has been answered historically in three ways: conversion, expulsion, and annihilation. The second is a substitute for the first when it does not work, and the third is a substitute for the second when it does not work. The urgency of our words rests upon the fact that the third alternative to the continuing presence of the Jewish people is once again being attempted: the threat of genocide exists for Middle East Jewry and for the State of Israel.

For a multitude of reasons Christians have an obligation to face the present issues in the Middle East crisis head on: the Jewish-Christian dialogue has shown that the covenant of God applies to both Christian and Jew. As such, each is responsible for the other's welfare. Christians may celebrate the existence of the State of Israel because Christ was and remained a Jew, and because of the essential Jewishness of Christianity.

Now Israel is the child of Jewry which now lives after the loss of six million parents. Whether out of remorse for past injustices to Jewry by Christians, or through the realization that every minority people has the right to self-identity and land, Christians are now called to the challenge of Israel. I am afraid nothing more than empty, actionless statements will be heard. No Christian Gares move out of his safety to hoist a fresh Arab flag here, or, conversely, to volunteer his service for Israel. Few Christian funds will arrive; little Christian muscle will be used in the battle for or against Israel. Christians will remain silent, watch and wait.

This past century has shown that Christianity is not to be trusted by Jewry in times of need. As Harold Went with hat in hand to Rome for assistance in building a Jewish State in Palestine; as world Jewry called upon Christianity to place pressure upon the Reich to end the slaughter of European Jewry; as Israelis waited patiently for their telephones to ring and mail to arrive in support of the Six Day War — so once again Israel will be sadly mistaken if in this war she looks for prompt and valuable assistance from Christianity.

Though I deeply wish it were not so, I must predict that concrete Christian action simply will not come. For Jewry, even the most enlightened Christians of the past have been notoriously neutral and ambivalent toward their needs as a people. So I believe they will be again. As Christians, therefore, our cry to Israel must be, "Don't count on us to help! Help yourselves; no one really cares! Don't trust us! In the safety and quiet of the lecture hall and dialogue table we will voice all sorts of aid and comfort. Yet when your life is challenged, don't look to us. Save yourselves!"

Harsh words, but I believe historically realistic words. Advice which Israelis and world Jewry have found to be true long ago. "Every man for himself" seems to be the cold reality of the survival of Israel and her people, for Christianity does not seem to show tangible response in periods of Jewish oppression. The Jew might call upon Hillel to convince the Christian of his obligations to his fellow man: "If I am not for myself, who will be for me? But if I am only for myself, what am I, and if not now, when?"

Such words are a call for responsibility and action both from the individual and from the group. Yet I cannot doubt any such reaction will take place in Christians.

During the past year, the Israeli Government has commented on unpopular governmental actions by saying, "We must do what we think is right for us, not what the rest of the world believes to be correct. We stand alone." On the face of it, such remarks seem cold, and unbecomingly toward the world around Israel. Yet in light of the present situation and the danger which Israelis are in, this policy seems to be the only means of defence which works, at least until Christianity comes to her aid.

Dr. Watters, who is at present in Jerusalem, and wrote this article on October 14, is a graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and holds a doctorate on Judaism from Iowa State University. He has occupied a number of pulpits in the United Methodist Church.

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## Saving the Egyptians' face

ONCE more we have been left with the need to sort out the tail-end of an unfinished war, a war we did not seek, a war we tried to avoid.

When we were within a couple of hands' breadths of winning it decisively, the Egyptians successfully pleaded for a cease-fire with the powers. They broke it persistently for the first 24 hours, partly in the hope of extricating the 25,000 or so men of their Third Army, boxed in behind the Canal in Sinai and unable to return or obtain supplies, and partly perhaps as a matter of sheer habit.

A cease-fire in the Arab view has usually meant that Israel should stop fighting anywhere that Arab forces were under pressure. Cairo papers have already explained to their readers that the cease-fire is a temporary measure, and will provide an opportunity for Egypt to re-organize and re-arm more heavily in preparation for the next round of fighting.

Unfortunately they are receiving a certain amount of encouragement in this view, and not only from the Soviet Union. The crossing of the southern section of the Suez Canal by the Third Army appeared a remarkable feat during the early days of the fighting. However, the group found it could make little progress in Sinai. They lost the larger part of two of their four divisions and a very large number of tanks. Worst of all, from their point of view, it was in their area that Israel decided to penetrate down to the Canal and put up a permanent bridge which has enabled our forces to establish themselves so solidly on the other side.

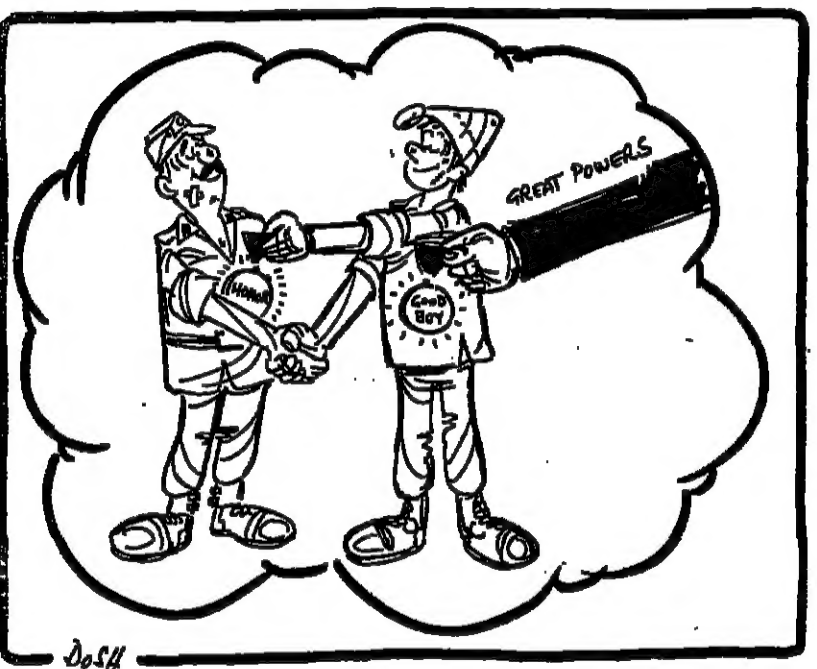
The position of the Egyptian

force is precarious, but not yet desperate as regards supplies. When they were short of plasma for their wounded, a supply was sent to them from Israel through the Red Cross. They have about 2,000 wounded men, some in hospitals in the town of Suez, which has become a small enclave within the larger Israeli enclave on the western side of the Canal.

Under normal circumstances the Third Army would have to surrender before it could obtain the water and other supplies it will shortly need. There would be little glory, but their physical fate would be a good deal better than anything we can expect for our prisoners. Such a surrender, on the other hand, could not by any means be camouflaged as a victory or a voluntary withdrawal, or simply the result of the cease-fire. For this reason it might do more than the very heavy losses Egypt has sustained to get the idea across to the Egyptian people that this war, like the others, ended in defeat.

Egypt has successfully pleaded that it must somehow be protected against such an incursion of realism — perhaps by hinting it would be willing to consider talks more actively if the Third Army is saved. Arrangements are therefore under way, between Israel and Egyptian army commanders, for supplies to go through the Israeli lines to the trapped Egyptians. But if and when the talks take place, the Egyptian representative will no doubt claim that the Third Army had victoriously re-occupied a section of Sinai and can claim the rights of the victor. It is not an auspicious beginning to talks which must be carried out freely if they are to have any useful results.

QUITE SIMPLE (?...)



(By arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

## ISRAEL PRESS

### Europe feels left out

Davar (Histadrut) says that the Soviet threat of armed intervention was an attempt to achieve by threat what was not achieved on the battlefield, and thus extricate Egypt from the consequences of its military defeat. Thursday's alert in the U.S. armed forces thus came to show there was a limit to the concessions that country would countenance in the name of a detente. Matzofe (National Religious) characterizes the Soviet attempt to introduce Soviet troops into the Middle East as a combination of direct military aid to Egypt and as a bid for imperialistic domination of the region by force of arms. The U.S. response has, for the time being, frustrated these intentions. Al Hamsahmar (Mapam) describing the global crisis triggered off by Sadat's request for Soviet and U.S. troops to supervise implementation of the cease-fire, praises the firm response of the U.S. to the Soviet threat of unilateral action. This crisis has proved the necessity for maintaining the cease-fire, and particularly for implementing the

third paragraph of the cease-fire resolution calling for negotiations between the parties.

Ha'aretz (Independent) responds to Minister of Justice Shapiro's demand that the Minister of Defence resign, on the grounds that Shapiro's own resignation does not serve as a precedent. He did not resign because of public opinion at the time of the Netiv Neft scandal but because he felt he was getting the proper backing from his colleagues in the party.

Shapiro's present attack on the Defence Minister arises from a desire to settle old political scores and is timed to coincide with a drop in Dayan's popularity.

However, while the ultimate responsibility for what has or has not been done by the military ultimately rests on the Minister of Defence, his services should not be lightly dispensed with, because "the State of Israel does not suffer from an excess of political talent. Among its few men of ability, Moshe Dayan is outstanding, and we cannot afford to do without him at least not in the foreseeable future."

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## VIEWPOINT

# Yom Kippur day should not be allowed to poison our air

MOSHE KOHN

ON the fifteenth day of the war, when it was still raging on both fronts though going decidedly better for us, a friend asked me: "Well, what do you think about what they're saying about (Defence Minister) Dayan's days being numbered?" It seems that the Israeli man-in-the-street already then "knew" that the war had gone the way it had at the outset because of some terrible blunder committed by Mr. Dayan.

Four days after our conversation, an enterprising politician leaked a story to an enterprising journalist "confirming" what the man-in-the-street already "knew." It seems that at a meeting of the leaders of the Labour Party's Knesset Faction, Justice Minister Ya'acov Shapiro threatened to resign unless Mr. Dayan resigned for his alleged blunder. Mr. Shapiro reportedly also had some harsh words to say about Prime Minister Meir's alleged pre-Yom Kippur behaviour.

Meanwhile, Mr. Menachem Begin and a few other relatively responsible Opposition politicians

were dropping dark hints about the Government's first for having "allowed" the Arabs to attack us on Yom Kippur, and then for having agreed to the cease-fire.

I don't know the inside story of these events, but one thing I do know: the question of what went wrong on Yom Kippur must not be allowed to poison our air and fester inside us. If nothing went wrong — if we indeed waited for the Arabs to attack us for the carefully calculated reasons we were off-handedly given after the war broke out — then our Government leaders must tell us so again but this time spell it all out more plainly. A nation that can stand to lose some of its finest sons, fathers and husbands the way we have shown we can, for the fourth time now in 25 years, deserves to know not only the reasons why, but also the episode, immediate "political" reasons.

If something did go wrong — then, too, our leaders must spell it out as plainly as security con-

siderations permit. In this instance, too, we deserve and are entitled to know. Moreover, our national health and longevity require that we know. We will survive the knowledge better, I believe, than we will survive another "Lavon Affair" — which we will surely have if the Yom Kippur 1973 "security mishap" is allowed to fester.

I now sense that some of our politicians — among those who spoke in the Knesset debate in the first week of the war and again last week — and some of the political conceptions they were expressing in the 1973 election campaign before the war broke out are hopelessly obsolete. Meanwhile, too, many of our men (and women, too), especially the younger ones, have matured within 15 days more than any living creature should. It seems to me, therefore, that to hold the elections before the air has had time to start clearing, and with the party lists as they now stand, will be to perpetuate what is already an unsatisfactory situation.

We cannot afford that and we do not deserve it.

## Readers' letters

### ADMIRATION FROM SPAIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — May I, as a non-Jewish admirer of the State of Israel, express my deep satisfaction at the behaviour of the Spanish public towards the Israeli basketball team playing in the Catalan towns of Barcelona and Badalona for the European Championship.

According to the Barcelona leading sports paper, "El Mundo Deportivo," the Israeli team had "the most fervent and passionate kinshada (mass of unconditional supporters)" in all matches for their group. "La Vanguardia," a newspaper of European stature, along with Madrid's "ABC," Spain's leading daily, never failed to reflect at every match the Spanish public's ardent support for the Israeli sportsmen.

On this occasion, it may be worth-while mentioning the Spanish public's deep admiration for the State of Israel. Everything Israeli is taken here as an example to be followed of strenuous effort, unflinching perseverance, efficiency and intelligence.

We feel that the State of Israel can offer a positive contribution to the world, which is thereby all the richer.

MIGUEL BOVIRA  
Barcelona, October 6.

### YARIV ON TV

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I must take issue with Philip GILSON's reference of October 12 to General Yariv's press conference in the first week of the war. I saw it on TV in a roomful of people, all of whom were glad at last to hear a careful, factual survey of events that made sense. All of us were impressed by Yariv's brilliant clarity and fluency of exposition. When, on being challenged, he looked at a Zahal hand-out and said flatly, "It's wrong," there was almost a round of applause. "Now that takes courage!" someone said.

DAFNA ALLOIN  
Jerusalem, October 19.

### SLAUGHTER ON THE ROADS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — With one voice we mourn our fallen heroes. Bravely and nobly they died that we might live.

Now let us raise our voices in weeping and mourn a second time for those that died uselessly — civilians, pedestrians, children and passengers, killed by our own people on our own roads.

I would like to see a new category of crime introduced. I would call it "criminal irresponsibility," and apply it to drivers who make and murder, instructors who do not teach their pupils adequately how to handle that lethal weapon called a car, police and judges who treat murder on the roads as such a commonplace of modern life that it is worthy of only light punishment.

Killing on the roads should be equated with murder, and until the Israeli public, its teachers, judges and leaders awaken to this fact, Israeli civilians will continue to die in greater numbers than our soldiers and for no good reason at all.

S. OPHIR  
Jerusalem, October 14.

### BRITAIN'S RECORD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I heard on a newscast that England was going to lift the embargo on material we bought and paid for, but were going to do so only when they judged that our existence was in danger.

I have an everlastingly bitter memory of England during the Hitler era in the hey-day of gas chambers and concentration camps, when England turned back from these shores Hitler's pathetic victims.

What this invariable record behind her, I am wondering when England will consider our existence in danger. When we lose half a million people, one million, or are perhaps reduced to the number we had when they were sending us back to Hitler? HAIM REISKIN  
Netanya, October 18.

### THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Israel is criticised by neighbours who are getting continually more bellicose and making war more frequently. Signs of tightening the noose around the Jews of Israel today remind one all too clearly of Europe in the 1930's, when Hitler was building up to the liquidation of Europe's Jews. Other nations then made compromises at the expense of the Jews; so it is happening again today. Who can forget former Prime Minister Chamberlain of England and his umbrella trip to see Hitler and the resultant compromise? As then, so today too many morally minded organizations and individuals are not speaking out about the threat to Israel's very existence. As a clergyman and educator, I especially deplore this near total silence abroad. Sad to say, even here in Israel, where they enjoy many benefits under Israel's leadership, many important church leaders and organizations are silent. It is not that Israel may not survive the present emergency. Far from it. After this emergency is over, anti-Jewish and anti-Israel pressures in the world will still be present and must be dealt with.

There are many clear and obvious indications leading to more killing, bloodshed and war, and if successful, to genocide. On a world-wide scale, efforts are being made in the 1970's against Israel analogous to the efforts by Germany in the 1930's, and by Poland and Russia later. The handwriting on the wall is clear. Why are men silent?

The Rev. Dr. G. DOUGLAS YOUNG  
President,  
American Institute of Holy Land Studies  
Jerusalem, October 17.

### PEN FRIENDS

SGRD ROSENBERGER (18), of 68 Heidelberg 1, Rohrstrasse 129, West Germany, would like to have Israel's pen pals. She is planning to study psychology.

## FOREIGN PRESS

### Nixon's firmness praised

The New York Times yesterday endorsed President Nixon's optimism about Middle East peace. Its editorial said in part:

"Emerging from three weeks of military tragedies in the Middle East, and two days of apparent super-power confrontation, President Nixon could state Friday night that the outlook for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement 'is the best that it has been in twenty years.' If so — and there indeed appeared to be objective reasons for such a belief — this period could well stand as a major turning point for an endemic trouble spot in the world. "The two super-powers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, have apparently agreed, for negotiation between Arabs and Israelis is now both essential and — as not for many years past — possible."

ward that end, Mr. Nixon said, Moscow and Washington have agreed to "expedite" diplomatic contacts, to combine their efforts "to get the negotiating track moving." He emphasized there would be no attempt to "impose" peace terms.

"It is too early to tell whether the new United Nations International peace-keeping effort will prove effective in the Middle East. This will depend in large measure on the support it receives from the super-powers. Nevertheless, it is notable and encouraging that the practitioners of super-power politics in a time of crisis have recognized the indispensable role of the maligned and neglected United Nations, and that other members have responded with constructive alacrity."

The Daily Telegraph: "The European countries had given the United States so little support in the Middle East crisis that Washington can hardly have felt that consultation was justified. The strong criticism that came from the State Department was to be expected. The western alliance has clearly been damaged."

"At the same time, of course, policy-making and consultation in this instance have certainly not been

helped by the vicious atmosphere of Washington politics in the wake of the President's domestic troubles. The public campaign against Nixon overreached itself in suggesting that he was playing with America's world-wide responsibilities merely as a diversion from his plight. It is time that Congress and American media were less parochial and have more thought to the United States "crucial responsibilities in the world." The Times: "The notion that the confrontation was arranged to divert attention from the pressure on President Nixon... is a sad commentary on the situation in Washington and the standing of the administration. "A high Russian priority was to save the Arabs from total military defeat since another like that of 1967 would perhaps be a final blow to her influence in the Arab world. It seems unlikely that the Russians actually expected, or even wanted, to commit their armed forces in the Middle East. Much more likely they are hoping that the threat of this action will impress upon the U.S., and hence on Israel, that this time there has got to be an Israeli withdrawal and not further Israeli expansion."

The Guardian: "The European allies as a whole are entitled to a share in the decision taking if what is going on involves the pos-

sibility of nuclear war. Either through NATO or through the EEC council of ministers it is important now to impress on the American administration that acts of brinkmanship, whether justified or not, involve us all. We deserve a say."

The Sun: "Thanks to the expert and steadfast Dr. Kissinger, President Nixon looks an inch taller than before the confrontation. But he is still not big enough to be the leader of the free world. He should stand with the going car still be made to look good."

The Turin newspaper La stampa said yesterday the Middle East crisis had dramatically shown "the eclipse of Europe."

It said in a front-page editorial, Western Europe was passively contemplating world crises, including those close to it. Its only reaction was "disingenuous" panic reflexes, it added.

President Nixon's criticism of the United States' European allies came too late for comment in the Italian press, but most newspapers commented on U.S. reports of Soviet preparations to move troops to the Middle East earlier this week.

Most were agreed the Soviet Union intended to probe American reactions in order to discover whether the Watergate crisis had weakened U.S. resolve.

## NEW LINES IN A BLEAK LAND

# Beyond the hill — the Syrian army

By David Krivine

Occupied Syria, as far as Sasa and Mazrat Beit Jann, is bleak, harsh, colourless — a sunbaked version of what the Flanders battlefields must have looked like, after World War I had reduced everything to mud and rubble.

But this war only lasted three weeks. The emptiness was there before — dirt-coloured basalt rocks everywhere, sometimes heaped up to make a wall. And behind the wall — nothing. Villages without a tree, a shrub, a flower, a blade of grass. What the fighting has done is churn the earth into limitless, all-pervading, blinding dust.

It has also dotted the entire zone with burnt-out Russian tanks, guns and trucks. We came across a destroyed convoy of Syrian vehicles, tanks and anti-aircraft guns. They had been held up by a bridge, which bombs from an Israeli jet had torn in two. Every single vehicle was picked off and reduced to a charred wreck.

Most of the enemy tanks have already been removed by the Israeli engineering corps, for reconditioning. They are not in operation yet, but a soldier tells us: "We are using the turrets. There's a four-minute paint-and-dry service. The Israeli colour is splashed on, also the traffic signs. It's given an Israeli number, an Israeli driver climbs in, and off it goes." Indeed, we saw a number of Israeli-driven gushies (Russian jeeps) on the roads.

Practically no damaged Israeli equipment is visible in the battle areas. This is removed first of all, we are told. But what about the burnt-out vehicles that cannot possibly be re-constructed? "They are taken away too." Hard to believe. Could our equipment losses perhaps be much less, after all, than the enemy's?

The Syrians fought hard, we are assured. One tank man from Jerusalem tells us of a miscalculation:

"After an exchange of fire, I saw their tanks. They were untouched and we hoped would be salvaged. But at night the Arabs came back and destroyed the tanks again."

"Generally, the armoured units are better than the infantry. These select troops are not grumpy to the end. If a Syrian is knocked out, the crew stays aboard and goes on shooting. It can still fire its gun, it doesn't matter how exposed are."

"Our men always fight to the last. Their resources. Beyond that are not supposed to be. Mazrat Beit Jann is on a hill. In contrast with the surrounding area, it is a high place. There are even park benches (there are even park benches) in the area. From a high vantage point, we peer at the horizon. Left, the rocky line of the range, where we hold the line. The rest is apparent. Straight ahead, a hilltop, with Israeli tanks on this side of the hill. On the crest, a white vehicle, busy establishing a communication post. Beyond the Syrian army."

On the right, Sasa plainly occupied still by the Syrians are two kilometres short of the narrow two-lane road from Kuneitra goes on to Damascus. Stiffness everywhere. Everywhere a sense of intense alert. Every enemy machinegun in position. Every Syrian is in a dominating position, commanding the entire zone. An officer points to a c. farmhouses in the lower part of the hill. "The Syrians can cover of darkness right in, up an ambush there," he says. "They are waiting for us. They are waiting for us. They are waiting for us."

— cease-fire or no cease-fire

## Syria wants Golan — not cease-fire

DAMASCUS. — The Syrians did not want the cease-fire this week. The army is frustrated by it. The ruling Ba'ath regime of President Assad probably felt it had less to fear from war than from possible results of a new peace.

Militants of all hues, Palestinians and Iraqis to the fore, will be on the inter-Arab warpath if fruits of the war fail to materialize. Assad must now try to bind Iraq to Syria in practical friendship as matter of urgency.

The cease-fire was approved after some hard talking by the higher command of the Ba'ath party representatives in Damascus. But Iraq — another Ba'ath regime — stood out against it, as it did in 1967, and Iraq has earned prestige among Arabs from the fighting.

This need not worry Assad too much provided that he can gain something honourable from not fighting on the return of the Golan Heights. The Syrian-in-the-street will bless Assad for that. But if he cannot regain Golan fairly soon, Arab regional rivalries may begin to yawn like mantraps around his feet.

Iraq prides itself on its radical out on him.

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